REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,633.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	7	Monthly	8

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertion	0 12

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ "
Third and succeeding	2½ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8-As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. GOA, 1975 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. Avery, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Museelpatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

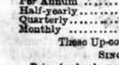
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, on FRIDAY, the 13th October 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, JASK, WAGHER, BUNDER ABBAS LINGA, BUSHIRE FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

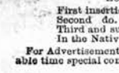
The s.s. VICTORIA, 877 Tons' 130 H.P., Commander J. C. Grant, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 9th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, VIA TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & Co.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & Co., Agents,
Calcutta.

LOTTERY.

BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

Rupees 25,000 to be distributed in cash in 1,916 prizes.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

TICKETS to be SOLD at Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.; JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.; SINGER SEWING MACHINE AGENCY; Mr. B. X. FURTADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road; Dr. J. N. FONSECA at Dhobie Talao and Dr. P. J. L. DeSOUZA at Khetwady.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held on the 15th December 1876.

Number of Tickets 31,000, Reduced to 27,000 Tickets, 2 Rupees Each.

Number of Prizes 400, Reduced to 3 PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES NINE.

1 Prize—One large bungalow, tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 25,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, tiled roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.

1 Prize—One small Bungalow, tiled roof, portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place at Lanowlee positively on the 15th December 1876 before a Committee and such of the Ticket-holders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had at the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, 1st July 1876.

AGENTS:—Bombay: ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Bookseller, Kalbadevi Road; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent; JEHANGEER BAZOJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Bookseller, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; PALLONJEE PESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Esquire; GOPALNARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi; FRANCIS D'NETTO Esquire, Agent, Madras; and DARLINGTON & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
BOKHARA	2032	450	J. H. Torrock.	9th—Southampton.
AVOCA	482	250	E. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Reynolds	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2933	453	P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

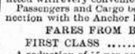
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd Oct, 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th October 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



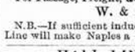
THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. TRAVANCORE, Capt. W. B. Andrews (1970 Tons and 350 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3rd Oct, 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. INDIA	11th September.	21st October.
" MACEDONIA	8th October.	18th November.
" TRINACRIA	29th October.	18th December.
" EUROPA	18th November.	3rd January.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 5 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

The following fine powerful Steamers, will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
" BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
" CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
" CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
CITY OF BALTIMORE
will sail for Liverpool on the 11th Oct. 1876.

THIS Steamer has now made four Voyages to Bombay.

The 1st in 24 days, including all Stoppages.
The 2nd " 25 " " "
The 3rd " 25 " " "
The 4th " 24 " " "

She has lately been fitted with accommodation for Passengers, and her Cabins being on Deck, are well ventilated. The arrangements and furnishings of the Cabins have been made with the special object of suiting the convenience of Indian Passengers.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship TANJORE, 2,263 Tons, 450 H. P., Captain J. C. Almond, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 7th October 1876. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 16th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£6 12

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1876.
Do. do. 21st December 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th October 1876.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Association is now prepared to accept risks against FIRE in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

THE undermentioned Brands of CHEROOTS and CIGARS (Mr. Neuberg's personal selection), now THOROUGHLY MATURED, are confidently offered for sale, with the certainty that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, Mr. Neuberg has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Rs. per 1,000.
DAWSON'S PRIME	20 "
Do. No. 1	17 "
THOMSON'S PRIME	20 "
Do. No. 1	17 "
NONPAREILS	15 "

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Rs. per 1,000.
PRINCIPES	20 "
FAVOURITAS	23 "
REGALIAS ELEGANTE	25 "

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rs. 25 per 1,000.	Rs. 22 per 1,000.	Rs. 18 per 1,000.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.
(Mr. NEUBERG'S OWN BRAND.)
The Indian Havannah par excellence.
Rs. 24, per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

COMEDY AND BURLESQUE!
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 10TH OCTOBER.
Revival of the Favourite Burlesque,
BROWN AMONG THE BRAHMINS,
Introducing the celebrated Character Impersonation,
THE PARSEE BELLE.
The Performance will commence with the One-Act Comedy by T. Haynes Bayley,
PERFECTION; OR THE LADY OF MUNSTER.
And conclude with the Oriental Extravaganza,
BROWN AMONG THE BRAHMINS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1. Pit 8 Annas.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 297 of 1875.

MANOCKLALL ATMARAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Johuhiant, a Dealer in Gold and Silver Lace, residing at No. 128, Bhoo-eshwar Road, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

MUNCHERJEE DINSHA COACHMAN, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, a Trainer of Horses, residing in No. 79, in Bomb Bazaar Street, within the Fort, in the Island of Bombay ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on MONDAY, the 20th day of November 1876, at 4 o'clock in the After noon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 12th day of September 1876, in the above suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises the undermentioned Immoveable Property of the abovenamed Plaintiff.

Whereas by a Decree made in the above suit on the 6th day of June 1876, it was ordered that the Plaintiff should pay the Defendant the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Three Hundred and Fifteen and Annas Fourteen, being the costs of suit, and whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 15th day of August 1876, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, dated the 14th day of August 1876, the following lands and premises were attached, namely:—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Mahalaxmee, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bhooleshwar, formerly in the occupation of the late Dinanath Luxumon and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Amundrao Dinnanath, measuring about 75 feet in length and about 18 feet in breadth, fronting towards the South of the steps leading to the Mahalaxmee Temple and bounded as follows:—On the East by a public passage and beyond it by the property of Wassoodew Jugonnath, on the West by the property of Casebai, wife of Withuldass Buzonath, on the North by the steps leading to the Temple of Mahalaxmee, and on the South by the vacant charitable ground belonging to the charitable estate of the late Bhackjee Dadajee and beyond it by the property belonging to the said building of the late Dinanath Luxumonjee, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The Sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said defendant.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Attorney for Defendant.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th October 1876.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 305 of 1874.

JAITHA BHIMA and GOOLBA ANUNDA, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Marwad, GOOLBA JUGGA, DOONGRA DEWA and AKBA PRAGA respectively, Hindoos, Merchants, residing near Dadysett's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and trading together in co-partnership under the Name and Style of BHUGWAN BHIMA..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

CHINTOBA PURSHOTUM, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Withulwady, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on FRIDAY, the 17th day of November 1876, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 4th day of September 1876, in the above suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises the undermentioned Immoveable Property of the abovenamed Defendant.

Whereas by a Decree made in the above suit on the first day of May 1875 it was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Six Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-four for debt and interest, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said decree until payment, and whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 19th day of June 1875, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, dated the 12th day of June 1875, the following lands and premises were (*inter alia*) attached namely:—(*Lot No. 4.*) All those three pieces of Land or Ground situate at Matoonga, outside the Fort, on the East side of the said Matoonga Road, and in the Sub-District of Mandvee and bounded on the East by the Garden of Born Nooroodin, on the West by public road called Matoonga Road, on the South by the house of Ranoo Cumbar, and on the North by the Property of Chunnelal Maharaj and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 58, 73 and 232, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The Sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said deceased, Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th October 1876.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 305 of 1874.

JAITHA BHIMA and GOOLBA ANUNDA, Hindoo Merchants, residing at Marwad, GOOLBA JUGGA, DOONGRA DEWA and AKBA PRAGA, respectively, Hindoos, Merchants, residing near Dadysett's Agiary Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and trading together in co-partnership under the Name and Style of BHUGWAN BHIMA..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

CHINTOBA PURSHOTUM, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Withulwady, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November 1876, at the time undermentioned (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 14th day of September 1876, in the above suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned Immoveable Properties of the abovenamed deceased, Defendant. Whereas by a Decree made in the above suit on the First day of May 1875, it was ordered amongst other things that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs, the sum of Rupees Six Thousand Six Hundred and Thirty-four for debt and interest and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment. And whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 19th day of June 1875, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, dated the 12th day of June 1875, the following lands and premises were (*inter alia*) attached towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Lot No. 1.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES AT 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Pazandary Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling house standing thereon, and situate at Withulwady Road, on the South side of the said road and in the Sub-District of Mandvee, and bounded on the East by the property of the Defendant, No. 28, on the West by the property of Anundjee Purshotum, on the South by a gully belonging to the house of Nagurdas Sackerchand, and on the North by Withulwady Lane, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27.

Lot No. 2.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES AT 4-15 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Pazandary Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situated Withulwady, outside the Fort, on the South side of the said Withulwady Road, and in the Sub District of Mandvee, and bounded on the East by the property of Damodhur Goverdhun, on the West by the house of the Defendant No. 27, on the South by a gully, and on the North by the Withulwady Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28.

Lot No. 3.

TO BE SOLD ON THE PREMISES AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with the messuage, tenement, for dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bangree Molla or abdool Rahimon Street, outside the Fort, on the East side of the said road, and in the Sub District of Mandvee, and bounded as follows:—On the East by a passage, on the West by a public road called Bangree Molla, on the South by a public road called Bajee Street, and on the North by a chawl belonging to Joona Musjid.

The Sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said deceased. Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th October 1876.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—
HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 789 of 1871.

RADHABAI, Widow of the late EKNATH DINNANATH, of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, residing at No 45, Kalbadavee Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

MADHOWRAO DINNANATH and ANUNDRAO DINNANATH, of Bombay, Hindoos, residing in a house No. 4, in Anant Roshia's Gurt, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on SATURDAY, the 18th day of November 1876, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 25th day of May 1876 in the above suit) will be put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, the undermentioned Immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendants.

Whereas by a Decree made in the above suit on the 18th day of June 1872 it was declared amongst other things that the Plaintiff was entitled to maintenance out of the estate of the said late Dinnanath Luxumon at the rate of Rupees 25 per month from the 1st day of January 1872, and it was ordered and decreed in accordance with the provisions of a certain Draft agreement pat in evidence in this suit and marked No. 2 that the defendants Madhowrao Bhonanath and Anunarao Dinnanath should invest in Promissory Notes of Government of India of the four per cent. loan in the names of the said Madhowrao Dinnanath and Anundrao Dinnanath and of ana Morojee as Trustees for the said plaintiff's such a sum as should produce interest equal to Rupees 25 per month, and that the said Trustees should pay the interest upon such sum as when the same should accrue to the said Radhabaee as and for such maintenance during her life and after the death of the said plaintiff that the said Trustees should hold the said sum and interest thereof in trust that the said Madhowrao Dinnanath and Amundrao Dinnanath respective heirs, representatives or assignees. And whereas by a Prohibitory Order, dated the 14th day of October 1874, and issued in pursuance of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott, then one of the Justices of this Honourable Court, dated the 29th day of August 1874, the following lands and premises belonging to the estate of the late Dinanath Luxumon were attached, namely:—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Mahalaxmee, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bhooleshwar, formerly in the occupation of the late Dinanath Luxumon and now in the occupation of the Defendant, Amundrao Dinnanath, measuring about 75 feet in length and about 18 feet in breadth, fronting towards the South of the steps leading to the Mahalaxmee Temple and bounded as follows:—On the East by a public passage and beyond it by the property of Wassoodew Jugonnath, on the West by the property of Casebai, wife of Withuldass Buzonath, on the North by the steps leading to the Temple of Mahalaxmee, and on the South by the vacant charitable ground belonging to the charitable estate of the late Bhackjee Dadajee and beyond it by the property belonging to the said building of the late Dinanath Luxumonjee, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The sale will extend only to the Defendant's Right, Title and Interest in the above specified property.

25 per cent Deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay,

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th October 1876.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

IMPORTERS OF TABLE PLATE AND CUTLERY, GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

TABLE PLATE.

Fiddle Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Fiddle Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.		Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Cash. Rs. a.	Beaded, Lily, or Thread Pattern. Credit. Rs. a.
27 0	30 0	Table Forks or Spoons, full size ..... Per dozen	36 0	40 0
20 0	22 8	Dessert Forks do. do. ..... "	27 0	30 0
12 8	14 0	Tea Spoons do. do. ..... "	16 8	18 0
12 8	14 0	Egg or Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... "	18 0	20 0
1 2	1 4	Mustard Spoons do. ..... Each	1 8	1 12
0 14	1 0	Caddy Spoons ..... "	1 4	1 8
1 4	1 8	Sugar Spoons ..... "	1 8	1 12
2 4	2 8	Sugar Tongs ..... "	3 0	3 8
9 0	10 0	Ice Claws (Scissor shaped) ..... "	9 8	10 8
4 8	5 0	Ice Tongs ..... "	5 8	6 0
2 4	2 8	Butter Knives ..... "	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Pickle or Oyster Forks ..... "	2 8	3 0
2 4	2 8	Toddy Ladles ..... "	3 0	3 8
2 4	2 8	Sauce do. ..... "	3 0	3 8
7 0	8 0	Soup do. ..... "	9 0	10 0
4 8	5 0	Gravy Spoons ..... "	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Marrow do. ..... "	3 8	4 0
4 0	4 8	Chatni do. ..... "	4 8	5 0
5 0	5 8	Sardine Tongs ..... "	5 8	6 0
3 0	3 8	Knife Rests ..... Per pair	3 8	4 0
14 8	16 0	Fish Helpers ..... "	16 0	18 0
		Spring Slide Pickle Prongs, in Ivory handle ..... Each	6 0	6 8

TABLE CUTLERY.

	A Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	A Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	B Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	B Quality. Credit. Rs. a.	C Quality. Cash. Rs. a.	C Quality. Credit. Rs. a.
Table Knives, full size ..... Per doz.	30 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8
Table Knives, second (dessert) size	25 0	28 0	20 0	22 8	17 0	19 0
Meat Carvers ..... Per pair	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Game Carvers ..... "	10 8	11 8	8 0	9 0	7 0	8 0
Steel Sharpeners ..... Each	4 8	5 0	3 8	4 0	2 8	3 0
Complete Sets, as above	80 8	90 0	64 8	72 8	53 8	60 8
Wheel Knife Sharpeners			5 0	5 8	4 0	4 8

NAPKIN RINGS.

OF FINEST AFRICAN IVORY, BEVELLED EDGES AND NUMBERED 1 TO 6.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	12 0	13 8
Set of six, 1½ by 1 inch	13 8	15 0
Set of six, 1¾ or 2 by 1½ inch	16 0	18 0

☞ Priced Lists or information of the Company's extensive Stock of GLASS and CROCKERY WARE and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES of every description can be had upon application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6½, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS, to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the *elite* of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

The price lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Nobility and Gentry of this Presidency, comprising members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas, Messrs, Morton & Co. trust it will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavor and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1lb to 15lbs.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 7TH OCT. 1876.

ALTHOUGH Piece Goods in Manchester on Friday were reported firm, the Liverpool Cotton Market was only given as quiet but steady, sales 10,000 bales, while to-day's report is dull, supplies freely offered, sales 8,000 bales. Prices as quoted by Reuter show no change of any kind, but there is evidently a weaker feeling about, and the position at the same time is less hopeful than it was. The political situation on the Continent, while it does not perhaps indicate the probability of an immediate war, is nevertheless extremely unsettled, and so long as that is the case, trade will be adversely affected. The Eastern Exchanges, too, show a strong backward tendency, which will be immediately felt in Manchester; and while these influences are against the demand, the heavy receipts at the American ports give promise of more liberal supplies. Prices are, perhaps, too low already to admit of a serious fall, but until the features we have noticed assume a different complexion there does not seem much room for an improvement.

In New York ready Mid. Uplands has receded to 10⅞ cents and January shipment to 11¼ cents per lb.

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe compares with the previous two years a follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Total supply of all kinds...	1,759, 00	1,645,800	1,730,380
,, Surats...	550,000	739,960	792,810
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	690,000	669,430	690,700
Do. London.....	34,250	65,120	114,520
American Afloat.....	40,000	35,000	33,000
E. Indian ,, ...	140,000	199,000	185,000
	904,250	966,550	1,023,220
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6⅝d.	7¼d.	8⅛d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	4⅜d.	4 11-16d.	5 5-16d.
Difference	1¾d.	2 9-16d.	3 1-16d.

The American Crop movements to date show the following comparisons :—

	1876.	1875.	1874
Week's Receipts	123,000	103,000	97,000
,, Exports to U. K.....	21,000	22,000	18,000
,, ,, Continent...	12,000	12,000	2,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	344,000	283,800	252,800
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ...	62,000	39,300	47,300
,, ,, Continent ,, ...	18,000	20,900	5,400
,, Stocks at the Porte.....	290,000	206,000	217,000

Reuter's statement of the shipments of Piece Goods and Yarns to India during the month of September, shows large supplies of all descriptions of Goods to Bombay but moderate of Yarns, while to Calcutta the figures both of Goods and Yarns are considerably over the average.

In the Mincing Lane Markets the only change since Thursday is an advance of 10s. per ton in Ceylon Cocoanut Oil, Coffee and Bombay Seeds being unaltered. Calcutta Linseed has advanced 1s. per quarter on the week, but Rapeseed is unchanged.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is quoted the same as on Thursday last. Oriental Bank Shares are £1 higher, Hongkong and Shanghai £1 per share lower on the week. Chartered and Chartered Mercantile are unaltered. Bar Silver remains at 52d. per oz., but 60 days' sight Exchange on India has declined from 1s. 8d. to 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee. Consols and French Rentes are unaltered at 95⅞ and 106 respectively.

A withdrawal of £58,000 from the Bank of England was advised on Friday, destination unknown.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a very weak feeling, and a decline of 1/16d. was established. In the afternoon the tendency was slightly steadier, if anything, but rates did not recover the morning's fall. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 11-16d.	per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight.....	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ...	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ...	1s. 8 1-16d.	,,

On Calcutta demand drafts have receded to 1-16 to ⅛ premium, but 60 days' sight may still be quoted at 9-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is as dull as ever with no enquiry of any kind. Nominal rates are :—Fours, Rs. 100¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101; Fives and a-half, Rs. 103¾ to ¼.

The SHARE MARKET has been firmer to-day for Spinning and Weaving Companies, which in some cases have recovered Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share; but other things are very dull, especially Press property, which is generally lower in value. We note a decline of Rs. 20 in the Albert Press Co. of Kurrachee, Rs. 15 in New Berar Co, Rs. 12½ in Indian Press, Co., Rs. 50 in Fort Press, and Rs. 75 in the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co.

COTTON is weaker with a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, at which sellers now evince much greater willingness to do business. With the exception, however, of some small purchases of half-pressed Veraval, Cutch, and Verrumgaum, on the Green, there is very little doing for export, prices being still above the parity of home quotations. Supplies are increasing steadily and after the Dewali for more doing.

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Steamer rates for Liverpool are still £1-10 for Wheat and £1-13-9 for Cotton. There is no appearance of any sailing ship being placed on the Liverpool berth yet, but owners at home seem more inclined to charter to arrive, a considerable number of vessels being now offered for January-February loading at current rates.

PIECE GOODS are quiet and unchanged. A moderate business is passing in the bazaar at lightly easier rates, but dealers show little inclination to replenish their stocks, which, however, are generally liberal both on the spot and to arrive.

COALS are firm on the spot owing to limited stocks, and a cargo of Davison's West Hartley by steamer now in harbour is being retailed at Rs. 21½ per ton alongside. To arrive, however, a part cargo of the same description *via* Cape has been sold at Rs. 18¾ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi.	Cash. Rates per dend.	Share.
		Rs.	Rs.		p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct		100
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	20 do.		710
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	16 do.		710
Bank of Madras	10,000	250	all	8 do.		625
Ch ntered Mercantile Bank of L. L. & China.	30,000	150	all	8 do.		360
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.		385
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	100	all	5 do.		175
National Bank of India.	37,200	250	125	6 do.		160
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	11 do.		500

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all		25	1,110
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..		100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.		460
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.		220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.a*	1,210	
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100	
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100*	2,450 xd.	
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78	
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	100 p.s.	1,675 xd.	
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,145 xd.	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	270	
Broach Mills	1,800	170	all	10 p.s*	185	
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	90	1,000	all	..	1,045	
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,075	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	560	
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,000	1,000	all	..	1,155	
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,125	
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,200	
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	10 p.c.	1,190	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	760	1,000	750	..	650	
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,080	
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,046	
K. Muconjee S. & W.Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	950	
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,180	
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,100	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co. ..	30,000	50	25	..	25	
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	..	415	
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,220 xd.	
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,280	
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	320	
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	950	
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	920	
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	..	403	
Oriental	1,600	625	all	80 p.s*	800	
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200	
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	990	
So. nderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	925	
Do do. 2 Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200	
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	200	1,000	all	..	950	
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700	

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218 3/0	p. c.	275
Do. New £20 shares.....	..	£20	13 9 14 6	do.	126
Ditto	..	£20	6 5 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 3 21	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares.....	..	£18	19 6 5 15	do.	235

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd October, compared with that for 19th September :—

LIABILITIES.	19th September. Rs. A. P.	23rd October. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,73,532 7 9	16,73,532 7 9
Treasury Balances	2,04,50,351 12 0	2,04,09,881 9 1
Other Deposits	2,01,61,230 3 1	1,56,76,669 12 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,14,786 1 2	3,41,556 13 11
Sundries	6,21,442 11 10	6,07,536 3 9
Rs.	7,24,77,592 6 6	6,77,03,168 14 9
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,43,14,088 6 6	1,41,99,225 14 6
Loans on Govt. Securities.	84,39,594 12 0	56,11 194 9 1 3
Credits on ditto ...	40,54,728 14 11	46 84 869 2 8
Bills Discounted	1,99 47,777 8 3	1,95,49,549 4 0
Balances with other Banks	6,3 ,73 1 10	11,50,09 15 10
Bullion	14,796 7 0	14,796 7 0
Dead Stock	10,46 ,93 8 3	10,4 ,787 7 6
Stamps	10,102 3 10	9,923 15 10
Sundries	1,4 ,639 1 0	1,3 ,006 5 0
Cash at Head Office	1,16,9 ,711 5 0	71,26,467 6 9
Do. at Branches	1,51,85,2 6 8 0	1,70,89,419 9 0
Rs.	7,24,77,592 6 6	6,77,03,168 14 9

THE INDIA COUNCIL BILLS & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

(Times)

THE subjoined letter refers to the course pursued of late by the India Council in allotting their bills and telegraphic transfers, and to the decline in the Indian exchanges :—

"Sir,—As the unaccountable proceedings of the Indian Finance Committee in persisting to overload the absorptive capacity of the market during the past few weeks has been the chief topic of remark in city and provincial circles of late, I take the liberty of making a few remarks on the anomalous positions of the money markets of India and China at the present time.

"We have heard of late that the alarming depreciation of silver and Eastern Exchange has resulted mainly from the increased production of the Nevada mines, but your correspondent 'Manchester,' in his last letter of the 25th ult., conclusively proved that for the first six months of the present year the amount imported from New York was much less than in the corresponding period of 1874, and the figures for 1875 and 1876 were almost identical. So that the alarm springing from this source is proved to be simply an illusion.

"But the question is asked, How then do you account for the present steady decline in Indian Exchanges, and consequently in silver? The cause is not far to seek, and the reply is a very easy one. Last year the India Council increased their drawings from £9,000,000 in 1874 to over £15,000,000 in 1875, so that India absorbed over £6,000,000 of Council draughts, instead of taking supplies of silver for a like amount as in former years. This astounding increase simply convulsed the Exchange markets all over Asia, and nearly precipitated a crisis or panic in India. The feeling of uneasiness and alarm was intensified by the unskilful mode of financing adopted by the India Council, when great tact and as our ordinary financial ability were urgently needed. It will be remembered that the rupee was forced down to under 1s. 6¼d. through the Indian Council forcing some £700,000 on the market each fortnight during the three dullest months of the Indian export season. From 1s. 6¼d. the rate rebounded to 1s. 8¼d., as it was felt that panic, combined with the glaring inexpacity of the Indian financial Board, had accelerated this artificial decline. After disposing of £500,000 at 1s. 8¼d. and a similar amount at 1s. 8¼d. in course of a fortnight, in place of giving the market encouragement by allowing it an interval of rest, no less a sum than £750,000 is advertised for the week following, or at the rate of £36,000,000 per annum. The consequence was that the Council could only place some £50,000 at 1s. 8d., establishing a decline of 2½ per cent. for this miserable sum; the following week £350 000 was advertised, and £200,000 was placed at a further decline of 1¼ per cent., and on the 6th inst. the advertised amount of £350,000 was 'smashed off' at 1s. 7¼d. or another 1½ per cent. decline. Immediately another £350 000 is placed in the market for next week, so that instead of a respite being given the market for recovery, the very opposite plan is being followed, and these bills come weekly on a sensitive market, when it is the policy of the Government to give buoyancy to the Indian rates by holding off for a month until the Indian export season fairly commences.

"In your columns recently you advise Shanghai quotations, 5s. 9d.; Hongkong, 4s. 4d.; Singapore, 4s. 4½d. for six months' bank, or nearly 12 per cent., as against 1s. 7¾d. in India, and I now ask all acquainted with this subject if the present abnormal condition of Eastern Exchanges has not been mainly produced by the peculiar mode of finance followed by the India Council? Japan, China, and our Straits Settlements show some 10 per cent. higher quotations compared with Indian rates. Why? Of late India has been simply deluged with Council draughts, beyond her absorptive power at the present time, and no sensible method has been observed in placing them on the market hitherto. China and other regions mentioned are at the present time suffering from such a scarcity of silver that exports have for a time almost ceased until supplies of the metal arrive. In Shanghai, the chief emporium of China, money is said to be ruling from 50 to 85 per cent. per annum among native bankers and silkmen (natives), while the accumulated stock of silk is variously estimated at 34,000 to 35,000 bales, or representing a value on present prices of over £3,500,000. In Yokohama a similar state of things prevailed, and it is stated that the Exchange Banks who forsaw this silver famine have made simply fabulous profits through treasure shipments, and we hear that nearly $750.000 in value had left India for the Far East within the last week or ten days, so that this displacement should in time relieve the ordinary course of things regarding Indian rates; but it has not had this effect, as quotations have gone steadily downwards up till last telegraphic advices received last evening. As only some £600.000 has been placed by the Council here during the past three weeks, and as the purchasers at 1s. 8¼d. to 1s. 8¼d. were not likely to face a ruinous loss of 4 or 5 per cent. by forcing their purchases on the market, it stands to reason that in face of the near approach of the Indian export season, say in a month hence or middle of October, such an abnormity should not exist. The unravelling of this mystery has been quite beyond my powers, until it was stated as an actual fact that the Government in India are in the habit of loaning out their accumulated balances to banks and merchants, through the medium of the Presidency banks of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras; so that when the Council on this side should use every effort to sustain the rate, they allow their object to be defeated by letting loose so many millions sterling into the hands of institutions which would be otherwise compelled to tender for their Council draughts in London. It is hardly credible that such inconsistency should exist in the financial administration of our Indian Empire, especially when even a tiro could point out such a weakness in the machinery of finance as I have alluded to. A writer has recently pointed out that not only is India suffering keenly from the maladministration of finances, but our chief home industries are almost paralyzed owing to the uncertainty as regards the future. This undoubtedly is true, but it is not yet too late to adopt measures which will tend to recover our Exchanges from their recent depression.—Yours faithfully,

"GAMBIST."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP GALLOWAY, 1329 tons, Captain J. McKinlay, will sail to-day for Mauritius in ballast.

THE S.S. ODRUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. COMMILLA, 550 tons, Captain J. Sharp, sailed on the 7th instant for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Hay and servant, and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE P.S. ZANTE, 1,022 tons, Captain H. P. Shilston, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool (September 9th), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo: —55 casks soap, 100 bundles steel iron, 1,620 bundles and 1,276 bars iron, 500 packages Florida water, 4 casks shots, 625 packages piece goods, 50 cases brass, 59 cases copper, 40 bales twist, 29 cases sewing machine, 50 kegs lead ore, 10 cases brandy, 17 packages wine, 11 packages butter, 691 bags sand, 109 casks fire clay, 17,000 bricks, and many other packages merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Atholl (s)	Thomson	London, Sept 6.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destinations.
7	Benn Nevis	Mackie	Calcutta.
	Fathe Salem	Machon	Calcutta.
	Vestal	Nacoda	Deu.
	Ocrun (s)	Baker	Cutch and Coast.
	Commilla(s).....	Sharp	Coast and Calcutta.

The ship Galloway, McKinlay, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearence on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Travancore, to China, &c.
Steamer Hydaspes, to Southampton.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
3	Dalhia (s)	Harmay.....	Liverpool, Aug 26.
	Na ad	Smith ...	Liverpool, June 26.
	Shelomith	Rerwerx ...	Jeddah, Aug 9.
	Syria (s)	Phillips.....	London, June, 4.
4	Precurseur (s).....	Sen-ine	Colombo, Sept 28.
	Queen Anne Salem	Reid	London, Sept 1.
	City of Carthage(s)	Barnet ...	Liverpool, Sept 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
4	Gwaflor (s)	.....	.....
	Coryia (s)	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.		
5	Emma Sims.....	..... Coconada.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Zerbino s—2,930 bundles hoop iron, Abdool Rahaman Sallay & Co.

European s—321 bundles hoop iron, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co. City of Baltimore s—81 boxes bar soap, Macgeadally Badroodin; 1 bundle hoop iron, Abdo l Hussein Heptoola and Co; 68 cases stove, Jehangerjee Rustomjee Balivala; 10 cases sporter, Sorabjee Rustomjee Son.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s—7 cases ba l Cread, R Nowrojee and Co.
Minden s—14 cases hispoli, Vallay Dawoodbhoy.
Iran Newbs—8 cases matches, Muncherjee Pallonjee and Co.
Lombardy s—13 cases corks, E E Mody; 25 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Assam s—5 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Malwa s—10 cases rum, 10 cases gin, 32 cases claret, and 10 cases mesquite, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Strath Clyde s—325 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Parsee s—21 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Surat s—60 cases cognac, and 15 cases Hock, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—231 cwts B horns, Hasum Noormamed; 53 cwts yarn, Mahadewjee Ghella; 6 bales hides and 1 bale skin, Chand Mahomedally and Co; 60 bales wool, Gooculdas Tooleeydass; 60 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vassonjee; 51 bales wool, urrydass Gangjee; 50 bales cotton, Yenkaya Alendier; 71 bales cotton, Cooverjee Nursee; 209 bales cotton, D. L. Mackertich; 58 bales cotton, Mool hund Motichund; 43 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 2·7 cwts coir yarn, M dhow Ghel a; 22 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 261 cwts linseed, Bhoomjee Manockjee and Co; 33 bales wool, Pestonshaw Dormusjee; 49 bales wool, Kuimjee Veerbai.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—21 b les hides and 2 ins. Vans Amayred Mahedin S heb and Co; 143 pieces E ech, Kuimjee Virbai; 16 bundles steeth, Sa rid Durvesh; 1 case shawls, Mordidhur Monel-il; 1 case shawls, Sumoorkay Teeuthum; 5 boxes gold specie, The C.M.B nk of I. L. and China; 232 pieces E t-eth, Chadmull Nuhoomull.

Hydaspes s—29 cases mother of pearl shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 4 bales hides, Abdoola Mahomed; 7 bales hides, Hajee Mahomed Moos Esmail; 3 bales hides, Fazull Mooraily; 10 bales hides, Dawood Hasenn; 32 bales hides and skins, Shaik Osmanally Tyebjee Narcor Meera and Co; 15 bales skins, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 29 bales hides, and skins, Mahomed Ally and Co; 39 bales skins, W Nicol and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Avoca s—170 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s—15 pieces E teeth, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bokhara s—3 bales carpets, Choonilall Munmowandass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 6th October 1876.

Means of Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected ... 32 deg. Fah	29·860
Temperature of the Air.....	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·1
Dew Point.....	74·9
Relative humidity of Air	·782
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m).....	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	74·4
General Direction of wind .....NNE, N, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	221

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 6.

Fuller, Lieut, Bombay Comt Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Bowles, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Loch, Lieut, Bombay 1st Lancers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.

Phillips, Major, Bombay 2nd Cavalry, from leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 7.

Loch, Lieut, Bombay 1st Lancers, on duty, to Baroda.
Phillipps, Major, Bombay 2nd Cavalry, from leave, to Deesa.
Waters, Surg, Bombay Poona Horse, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 7th October 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Col H L Chermside, C B, has been posted to the 6th Bde; Col E H Fisher, to 4th Bde; and Col A T Cadell, to 9th Bde R A

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Deolali Depot—Lt A Foster, 2nd Batn 19th Foot, to be Qr Mr during the Trooping season.

With reference to G G C 423, 12th July, Lt W A Broome is directed to rejoin the 20th N I, to which he is attached, at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the classes for Garrison Instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 1st proximo :—

Officers from outstations will travel expeditiously at the public expense.

The Poona Classe.

Lt H A Bazar, 83rd Foot; Capt H S Tendy, 8th N I; Capt H French, 11th N I; Capt W Laing, 13th N I; and Capt C J A Yates, 26th N I.

The Mhow Class.

Lt A J Adams, 2nd Foot (1st Battn); and Capt J Tinling, 17th N I.

It has also been notified that the undermentioned officers are to join this class :—

Capt F B J Jerrard, Lt A E R Curran and Lt W Seton, 33rd Foot.

With reference to G G O No 631 of the 27th Sept 1876, Depy Surgn Genl M F Manifold is posted to Mhow Circle.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

1st Battalion 2nd Foot—Sub Lts A Adye and W S Burrell and Schoolmaster T W Burton.

In G O C No 543 of the 9th Ultimo, for "Serjt A Tefford" read "Serjt A Jefford."

Bombar ier Martin Haughey, 6th Bde R A, employed in the Barrack Dept, is transferred to the U attached List.

Private John Keenan, 2nd Batn 15th Foot, employed in the Barrack Dept is remanded to his Regt. for re-accodiet.

The undermentioned men of the 108th Regt, employed on the Bombay Unattached List, having elected for Regts as under, are transferred thereto, from the 1st Oct 1876.

Central Gymnasium Poona—Gorman Andrew, Serjt Maj, Serjt, elected for 2nd Batn 15th Foot.

Barrack—Woodward George, Barrack Serjt, Serjt, elected for 2nd Batn 15th Foot.

Barrack—Heaney Thomas, Barrack Serjt, Private, elected for 83rd Foot.

Aboo School—Armstrong John, Serjt, Private, elected for 68th Foot.

Band of H E the GOVR—Ginnelly Anthony, Serjt, Private, elected for 83rd Foot.

The following order is confirmed :—

65th Foot—Regtl Order, dated 28th Sept 1876, appointing Sub-Lt Burn, in the absence of a properly qualified Officer, to perform the duties of Interpreter to the Regt.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, October 4.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr W H Grimley, Offg Secy to the Board of Revenue, is appointed to be a Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the first grade, with effect from the 15th July last, vice Mr W E Ward.

Mr Grimley will, however, continue to officiate as a Secy to the Board of Revenue until further orders.

Mr H J Newbery, Offg Mag and Collr of Hooghly, is appointed to be a Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the second grade, vice Mr W H Grimley, but to continue to officiate until further orders as Mag and Collr of Hooghly in the second grade.

Mr B G Glazier, Offg Mag and Collr Sunsporo, is allowed leave of absence for one month and a half, from the 1st Oct, under Sec 2, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr C A Kelly, c s is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Rungpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr L B Bliss, or until further orders.

Mr H Rattray, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, on settlement work, Sonthal Pergu nahs, is transferred to Bogra. This cancels the orders of the 14th inst, published in the "Cal utta Gazette" of the 20th idem, transferring Mr Rattray to Jubpitpore.

Mr J D Sayi Sub Depy Opium Agent, Monghyr, is allowed leave of absence for one month and eighteen days from the 18th proximo, under Sec 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

Mr F P Drummond, Asst Sub Depy Opium Agent, Monghyr, is appointed to act as Sub Depy Opium Agent, of Monghyr, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J D Savi, or until further orders.

During the absence on privilege leave of Capt W J W Williamson, Depy Commissioner Garo Hills, Mr G J Cawley, As t Supt of Police, first grade, is appointed to have temporary charge of his office in addition to his own duties.

Mr G J Cawley, Asst Supt of Police, assumed charge of the Garo Hills Depy Comr's Office on the forenoon of the 11th Sept 1876 from Capt W J Williamson, Depy Comr of the Garo Hills, who is proceeding upon privilege leave for two months and seventeen days, granted him by the Chief Comr of Assam.

Mr J F Needham, Asst Political Officer, Naga Hills, resumed charge of office on the forenoon of the 1st Sept 1876 upon return from the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the Chief Comr, dated 16th June last.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ADAMS—October 7th, at Upper Colaba, the wife of John Adams, Esq., P. W. D., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

VOGEL—STOKOE—October 3rd, at Christ Church, Byculla, Bombay, by the Rev. J. G. Dienden, Henry Vogel Esq., to Margaret Caroline, only daughter of the late W. stokoe, Esq. and grand daughter of the late Captain T. W. Stokoe Bombay Army.

DEATH.

MALDEN—September 24th, at Dalhousie, suddenly of convulsions, Nina Margaret Stanley, youngest child of Captain R. V. Malden, 1st Sind Horse, aged 11 months and 28 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRISON.—October 4th, at Calcutta, the wife of E. F. Harrison, Esq., of a son.

HOOPER.—October 5th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Ambrose M. Hooper, of a son.

POTER.—October 3rd, at Combaconum, the wife of Mr. W. A. Porter, of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—October 4th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of E. Gwatkin Williams, of a son.

DEATHS.

BLOOMFIELD.—September 3th, at Mozafferpore, Tirhoot, Marzy Anne, th wife of G. A. F. Bloomfield, of Tewarah Factory.—aged 30 years.

CHRISTIAN.—October 3rd at Monghyr, Henry Christian Senior, of Chapra on Factory,—aged 63 years and 9 months.

NEWNHAM.—September 28th, at Cashmere, Ernest Frederick, son of Edward Anna Newnham—aged 9 months

WILLSON—eptember 29th, at his residence, 28, Theatre Road, Calcutta, Charles Herbert Ball Wilson,—aged 41 years.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
The excitement among the Cotton Traders—Meeting of the Cotton dealers.
An alarming state of matters in Sholapore.
A Remarkable Ride from the Persian Gulf to England.
The Eastern Crisis.
The Scandalous Delays of Justice in the Bombay High Court.
More Unnecessary Cotton Legislation.
The English Policy of Sentimentalism upon Turkish Affairs.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Bombay Presidency.
The Hieboy Robbery Between Poona and Ahmednuggur.
Opening of the Nerbudda Bridge: Bombay to Nandgaum.
The Poona Races of 1876.
Polo Match.
The Thakore of Palitana's Misconduct.
The Threatened Rising of Bheels in the Nassick Collectorate.
The Scandalous Delays of Justice in the Bombay High Court.
The Cotton Dealers and the Port Trust—II.
The Injustice Inflicted on Mr. Weld, the Madras Civilian—I—III.
The Native Press and Brahmin Intriguers.
Dr Dacunha's Alleged Plagiarisms—II—III.
The Marquis Montegazza.
Native Customs
The Young Parsee Gentleman—"Not an Englishman by Birth."
Mahomedan Pro-Turkish Feeling in Bombay—From a Native Point of View.
Cricket.
A Wonderful Story of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank.
Bengal and Central Provinces.
Coal and Iron Industry in India.
Madras.
Mr Wold's Case.
Burmah.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS—
Baroda.
Bhoonwul.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
House-Hunting in Bombay.
Accommodat on for the Bombay Police.
Native Handwriting.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Governme t Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Bank Rates—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—Returns of the Bank of Bombay, Bank of Bengal C. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Piece Goods.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Arrivals.
Vessels in Bombay Harbour.
Ships and Steamers expected from Home and Out-Ports.
Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
English Commercial Letter.
Turkish Affairs.
Heads of Intelligence.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After noon.
United Kingdom	'ct. 9	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee.....	,, 6	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 6	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 17	3-0 P.M.	No after
Australia	,, 14	3-0 P.M.	Packet.
Mauritius and Reun'on	,, 23	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 23	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE SPECIAL MISSION TO KHELAT.

JACOBABAD, 7TH OCT.

Colonel Colley, Major Upperton, and Messrs. Furnival and Pitman have arrived here *en route* to Khelat, it is supposed, with despatches.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

SIMLA, 7TH OCT.

The Viceroy's Cashmere trip is abandoned, cholera continuing to be prevalent there. The Viceroy leaves Simla about the 14th inst. for Kulu and Kangra, reaching Jummo on the 13th November. The remainder of His Excellency's tour is unchanged.

ENGLAND AND TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7TH OCT.

An official despatch from Lord Derby has been received here, instructing Sir Henry Elliot to have an interview with the Sultan and to denounce the authors of the atrocities that have been committed in Bulgaria, the perpetrators of which, it is demanded, are to be punished. The despatch also instructs Sir Henry to represent to the Sultan the advisability of placing the province of Bulgaria under a Special Commissioner, either a Christian or one who would be aided by Christian advisers.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN GREECE

ATHENS, 7TH OCT.

A national movement has been set on foot in Greece. It is in favour of the Greeks in Turkey, representing to Government the necessity of increasing the armaments.

PROPOSITIONS FOR JOINT INTERVENTION.

ST. PETERSBURG 7TH OCT.

The Czar has summoned General Ignatieff from Constantinople to Livadia to meet an envoy who has been recently sent there by Russia to make propositions for a joint intervention of the Great Powers.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, 7TH OCT.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Almora, outward bound to Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, sailed from here to-day.

SUEZ, 7TH OCT.

The s, s. Trentham Hall (Hall Line) left here yesterday for Bombay.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

CETTIGNE, 7TH OCT.

Prince Nikita has made it known at Constantinople that he is willing to agree to a truce pending the negociations for a regular armistice in Montenegro.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 6TH OCT., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	60,000 bales.
Amount forwarded	2,000 do.
Total Week's Sales of Surats	16,000 do.
Amount forwarded	1,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	31,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	15,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	690,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	177,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London ..	34,250 do.

LONDON, 6TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet but steady.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞ d.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8¼ lbs. do.	7
40s Mule Twist.....	0-9½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅞.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106.
Bar Silver	52.

The sum of £58,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrivals.—Edward Kidder, Patna, British Army, County of Forfar and Hoogly.

LINE REPORTS.—8TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to Teheran.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 7TH OCT., 7 A.M.

Steamer Teheran, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 7TH OCT., 8 A.M.

Mail steamer Lombardy, from Bombay, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—8TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5.26 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N., thermometer 85, barometer 29·80.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. S., thermometer 82, barometer 29·91.

MANGALORE, 9.8 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. N. E., N. W.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. strong, thermometer 87.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

SIR LOUIS MALLET is said to be engaged on a pamphlet about the silver question, which will reach India almost immediately.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Madras, held last Wednesday evening, the rates of interest and discount were raised one per cent. all round.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, which will sail to-day with the English mail, takes out five boxes gold specie, valued at Rs. 3,89,000, for London, despatched by the C. M. Bank of I. L. and China.

THE general Court-martial, which assembled at Meerut for the trial of Major Hewett, late Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, concluded their proceedings on the 2nd October. We believe, says the *Englishman*, that it has taken sixteen months to decide this case.

THE *Indian Daily News* reports that silver bullion valued at about 23 lakhs of rupees, consigned to different parties, has lately arrived at Calcutta, and will, it is believed, shortly be made over to the Calcutta Mint. It is also said that advices have been received of a further consignment of about 40 lakhs of rupees.

THERE will be a public demonstration in Calcutta on New Year's Day on the occasion of the Imperial Proclamation. What is to be the nature or extent of the loyal manifestation, we cannot tell; but the *Englishman* believes that a display of fireworks on a grand scale will form part of the programme.

ONLY Rs. 13,000 are reported to be required to make up the sum of £21,000, the cost of establishing a Bishop's see in Northern India. The S. P. G. Society have voted £10,000; Lord Salisbury has given £1,000; subscriptions in England will, probably, give £5,000 more; and Rs. 37,000 have been promised in India. A few rupees more and the elevation will be completed.

Vanity Fair says:—"Colonel Valentine Baker has really gone to Turkey, where, I hear, he has been received with open arms, tempered by surprise and delight. He is certainly one of the very best cavalry officers in all Europe, and the Turks have made proposals to him to give him a high post. For the present he has been asked to take the command of the Bashfui Bazouks."

THE Calcutta *Daily News* is informed, but on what authority is not stated, that Colonel H. K. Burne, C. B., of the Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, has been recommended by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for a good-service pension, which has become vacant by the succession to Colonel's allowance of Colonel T. F. Wilson, C. B.

IT is officially announced by the Political Superintendent, Thar and Parkar, that large flights of locusts have lately appeared coming from the north from Jesalmir territory and moving in a south-easterly direction, causing much injury to the grass and grain crops in the Thar Mukans of the Umalkort Taluka and in the Chochra Taluka. The flights are largely composed of young locusts.

THE difficulties in the way of promotion among the N. W. Provinces Civil Servants seem likely to be solved by the Marquis of Salisbury's commuted pension scheme. Mr. Colvin has already retired under it and the Allahabad paper says that the names of Messrs. Chase, Clifford, Turner, and Boulderson are whispered in accents of hope by junior civilian lips in the same connection. With the retirements on the ordinary terms, some announced, some expected in the course of the coming cold season, these extraordinary movements would give ten welcome steps to the service.

THE divorce suit of Fowle *vs.* Fowle, which has occupied the attention of the Court, at Rangoon, for about three months, in which the petitioner Mrs. Fowle applied for a divorce from her husband, came to a conclusion on Saturday, the 23rd September. The learned Recorder, who delivered an able and exhaustive judgment taking up a day and a half in delivery, acquitted the respondent of all charges of cruelty, desertion and adultery with the exception of the one he admitted, and gave a decree of judicial separation with permanent alimony of Rs. 700 a month to the petitioner.

THE *Pioneer* states "on trustworthy authority" that Scindia, Holkar and the Chiefs of Central India approve of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi but think that it should have been held earlier. Our contemporary adds that the Maharaja Holkar even, who has not the reputation of being wantonly extravagant, never for a moment wavered about this call, and is quite prepared to spend a lakh on the journey. There will be twelve or thirteen Chiefs from Central India, including Scindia, Holkar, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Rewa, and the Rajas of Dhar, Deyas, Orcha, and Rutlam.

WE are sorry to learn from a Punjab paper that cholera of a somewhat violent type has broken out among the troops at Peshawur. Two men of the Sappers and Miners were the first seized, though it is doubtful if their own imprudence was not chiefly to blame for this illness, and the whole detachment has since been removed into a camp near their own lines. Next in order was the Royal Horse Artillery, from which battery as many as ten cases have been admitted to hospital during the 29th and 30th ult., of which four or more have already proved fatal. This battery has been removed into camp. The other European corps in garrison have also suffered, though to a lesser extent.

DURING the month of August last, the value of gold imported to this country was Rs. 670,000, and of that exported Rs. 33 55,750; and the value of silver imported was Rs. 32,45,560, and of that exported Rs. 37,55,200, showing a surplus of export over import of Rs. 31,95,330. In the first eight months of the year, the value of gold imported was Rs. 86,36,590, and of that exported Rs. 1,01,89,280; whilst the value of silver imported was Rs. 4,10,61,760, and of that exported Rs. 1,56,95,190. The total of both metals imported has been Rs. 4,96,98,350, and of that exported Rs. 2,58,84,470, leaving a balance in favour of imports of Rs. 2,38,13,880.

THE consequences of borrowing money, even with the purest and most innocent motives, have been evidently serious to Major Popham of the 16th Bengal Cavalry. He says that he borrowed money of the shroff of the regiment, in his capacity of money-lender, which appears to be the man's special occupation. The regimental accounts, however, turned out to be short, and in explanation the shroff said he had lent the money to Major Popham. A Court of Enquiry, we learn from a contemporary, has just closed an enquiry at Bareilly into the matter, but the result is not known. A material point will be whether the totals of the missing money and the loan to Major Popham agree. There was, it is said, no concealment on the part of the Major, but nothing more has transpired at present.

THE *Pioneer* professes to give an authentic account of an accident, which occurred in the Sundeela Station of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway and which has been extravagantly exaggerated by the local accounts. Our contemporary says:—"It appears that the train when about to enter the Sundeela Station, at a slow pace was diverted from the main line into a goods siding, owing, it is believed, to some one having maliciously unlocked and reversed the points, after they had been set by the station master. It ran into some goods waggons which were on the siding, with the result that three passengers were very slightly cut or otherwise hurt, and the rolling-stock was damaged, according to the Carriage Superintendent's official report, to the extent of Rs. 350 to Rs. 400. The man suspected of having tampered with the points has been sent up for trial."

A CORRESPONDENT at Bucharest, writing to the *Pall Mall Budget* on August 28, says:—"Russian sympathy with Servia is taking a very important form. Literally, every day some forty or fifty Russian officers pass through Roumania, whose expenses are all paid, and who carry with them the best help for war—plenty more money. All the churches in Russia are collecting subscriptions, and every available agency is at work in the same direction. One of the present Ministers here remarked the other day how greatly the hands of the Roumanians would be strengthened if England took more interest in revealing the moves of Russian policy in Roumania. Russia is playing a deep game, and sees with pleasure the rather revolutionary spirit which is just now gaining ground here. Everything that weakens the stability of the independent action of Roumania is advancing Russian policy; weakness in the condition of Roumania means greater scope for Russian influence. Our new Consul-General arrived here to-day, and it was high time he should come."

THE following Swat news is published by the Lahore paper:—The moollahs are opposed to the selection by the Akhoond of his younger son as his successor, on the ground that he is much too young and also of too peaceable a disposition to be relied upon for the furtherance and support of the cause of "Islam," which is now seriously threatened by the aggressive progress and designs of Nazerene infidels. They are therefore agitating, and using their influence, to secure the popular election of the eldest son immediately on the occurrence of the expected demise of the Akhoond. As a natural consequence of this unexpected move and opposition on the part of the religious party, it is expected that serious disturbances, accompanied by much internal fighting, will occur on the Akhoond's death. The Akhoond is exerting himself to win over the opposition party to his own views; but in his present weak state of health he cannot do much, and he has heretofore failed in doing so. He has, however, decided upon making a last effort by summoning an assemblage of the leading Chiefs and notables, the result of which, under existing circumstances, will only be to bring about an undesirable feeling of antagonism between the religious and secular parties. Cholera has broken out in several places in the Swat valley and in Bajour, and also among the Afreedee tribes of the Peshawur border.

THE *Englishman* of Thursday last contains the following account of the frightful explosion and loss of life on the Hooghley of which we have already heard by telegram:—

At about ten minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the residents of Calcutta were startled by a tremendous explosion on board the torpedo boat lying in the river Hughli, at the Police Ghat, resulting in several deaths, and serious injuries to many persons. Up to the time of our going to press, the following particulars of the accident have been ascertained:—A torpedo boat, with Sergeant Harrison, of the Royal Engineers, in charge, was stationed at the above-mentioned ghat, and it was intended to blow up the wreck of the British steamer British Viceroy to-morrow morning. A canister of gunpowder, containing 200 lbs., was on the deck of the boat, and it is supposed that those on board were making preparations for blowing up the wreck. How the accident occurred cannot at present be ascertained, but it appears from the statement of one of the badly injured men, that Sergeant Harrison was standing alongside the canister at the time of the explosion. Be that as it may, the explosion which followed was a frightful one, and its effects were seen over far on shore. No trace of Mr. Harrison has been found, and it is not too much to suppose that his body has been blown to atoms. A native employed on board was blown into several pieces, and his body, or rather parts of it, were lying on the Strand Bank and Hare Street. Two other natives are dangerously injured, and it is doubtful whether they will survive. Three or four others are also injured, but, to all appearances, not dangerously. Mr. Duff Bruce, Vice Chairman of the Port Commissioners, and Mr. Charles, Deputy Commissioner of Police, were promptly on the spot, and strict enquires are being made as to the extent of the damage caused and the number of lives lost. Several houses on the Strand Bank and Hastings Street were also severely injured.

Further particulars will be found in another column.

THE British Association, it appears, has been discussing the best means of civilising Africa. Captain Cameron's opinion was that a commercial company might be granted a special charter to work the wealth of the country, always on condition that they put an end to slavery. An African chief (says *Vanity Fair*) might possibly raise some objections, could he be informed that the Queen of England had made over his country with all that was in it, to a few persons he had never heard of, and who had never heard of him; but a cask of Glenlivat and a box of nails, with a hammer, would probably overcome the opposition of the dusky potentate, and a magnificent territory might be added to the empire. The Africans, too, would be "civilised," after the Australian and American fashion, which is a simple one, and leaves nobody with a grievance. The fact is, that if we do not take the matter in hand, some other nation will. Italy is already sending out an expedition of her own into Central Africa; and unless Downing Street awakes in time to a sense of the situation, our colonies may soon find themselves face to face with a number of foreign military stations. Neither we nor the Africans would gain by such a state of things, the Africans least of all. "The reason," grimly observed a Muscovite General to an Englishman, "why we govern our Asiatic subjects more easily than you govern yours is that *we stand no nonsense with them.*" *Nonsense* in Russian signifies all what we understand by "the rights of inferior races," &c., &c.

THE *Indian Spectator* has come to loggerheads with its big brother the *Times of India*. In its last issue it says:—"Our contemporary, however, need not insist on the influence it enjoys with the Government of India. We know well enough that the *Times of India* is living on its traditions and that the present editor simply inherits the power and *prestige* which far abler men have toiled for and gained. We are sorry if in our article on the Indian Press the *Bombay Gazette* obtained the full measure of glory, and the *Times of India* only the blows. But we always write according to our convictions, and are never anxious to be patted patronisingly on the head by the *Times of India*. There are several vernacular newspapers which secure our contemporary's patronage by calling it the 'leading journal' at regular intervals. But any fool will estimate the worth of a paper which considers it necessary for its existence to set hirelings to blow its trumpet. We may, however, inform the *Times of India* that its transparent attempts to eke out a livelihood by pandering to the prejudices of the natives are detected and despised by the sensible portion of the community. Some of us are not quite so simple but know how to estimate the worth of renegade Englishmen. The policy which consists in hunting with the hounds and running with the hare is a dishonest one, and as we cannot betray our trust even to oblige the *Times of India*, we shall always expose it in its true colours. The *Times of India*, again, need not have feigned forgetfulness of our existence, for almost every week it is transferring to its columns articles and paragraphs from the *Indian Spectator*, often without acknowledgment."

THE *Statesman* quotes the following remark made by Sir R. Temple in 1864 in reference to the produce of Nagpore and Chatteesghur districts:—"The produce, especially that of the cereals, is so superabundant beyond the demand of consumption on the spot, that in recent years the prices of produce used to be even four times less in Chutteesghur than elsewhere, *and the corn even rotted in the stacks for want of a sale.*" The *Statesman* says:—"The corn rotting in the stacks at five shillings a quarter, and the price in London 55s. The people steeped in poverty under the Government of the richest nation in the world, and these facts urged upon it in every form of passionate entreaty for twenty years on end. The same Richard Temple for five years Finance Minister of the country in the interval, and the corn still rotting in the stacks in 1876 as it was in 1864. And Morrison's pill, or Chapman's soothing syrup, the only statesmanship we know. Silver 20 per cent. below its normal price: the credit of the country hardly second to that of England; not a mile of canal traffic open anywhere, and the corn rotting in the stacks. *India must not borrow.* England the rich landlord, with 200,000,000 of pauper tenantry, and their corn rotting in the stacks, because there are neither canals nor roads to move it. *And India must not borrow.*" All this looks wonderfully well *on paper*, but if the profits were as certain as they appear to be, merchants would have realised them long since. The *Statesman* is constantly finding fault with the Government and frequently making very impracticable suggestions, but why does not our contemporary prove the sincerity of his convictions by entering into the grain business himself and thus setting an example which might be perhaps followed, but would be more likely avoided?

THE ST. LEGER OF 1876.

THE starters in the St. Leger, the result of which has already been made known to the Indian public by telegraph, but the detailed account of the running in which has only reached us by this week's mail, were:—

Lord Dupplin's Petrarch, by Lord Clifden—Laura, 8st 10lb. Goater	1
Duke of Hamilton's Wild Tommy, 8st 10lb Custance ...	2
Mr. Gee's Julius Cæsar, 8st 10lb F. Webb	3
Lord Ailesbury's Hellenist, by Toxophilite, 8st 10lb T. Chaloner	0
Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kisber, by Buccaneer,—Mineral, 8st 10lb J. Osborne	0
Lord Falmouth's Skylark, by King Tom, 8st 10lb F. Archer	0
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Coltness, by King Tom, 8st 10lb T. Osborne	0
Lord Rosebery's Levant, by Adventurer—Repulse, 8st 5lb Morbey	0
Lord Rosebery's All Heart, by King Tom—Marigold, 8st 10lb Constable	0

The betting on the course at starting was:—

2 to 1 on Kisber	25 to 1 agst Coltness
5 — 1 agst Petrarch	100 — 3 — Julius Cæsar
20 — 1 — Skylark	50 — 1 — Hellenist
20 — 1 — All Heart	100 — 1 — Wild Tommy

PLACE BETTING.

7 to 2 on Kisber	5 to 2 agt Coltness.
Evens agst Petrarch	100 — 30— Hellenist.
5 to 4 agst Skylark	7 — 2— All Heart.
2 — 1 — Julius Cæsar	5 — 1— Wild Tommy.

The following account of the race is taken from the *Standard*:—

Mr. Manning weighed the nine competitors out in excellent time, and the numbers were hoisted on the telegraph board fully a quarter of an hour before the appointed time of starting. Skylark was the first to show on the course, Lord Dupplin's colt being followed by Coltness and Julius Cæsar, the last pair to leave the paddock being the two favourites, Kisber and Petrarch, the latter of whom sweated a good deal through nervousness. In the preliminary canter Wild Tommy and Skylark showed the way, and the first named also led the parade, followed by Kisber, Levant, Coltness, Skylark and Julius Cæsar, but Petrarch becoming fractious as they passed the paddock gate, could not be induced to keep in the line, and Goater, wisely allowing Lord Dupplin's colt to have his own way, walked him back to the starting post. At the first attempt Mr. M'George lowered his flag to a splendid start. All Heart immediately showing in front of Julius Cæsar, Hellenist, and Coltness, these being followed by Petrarch and Kisber, while Wild Tommy, who was last off, brought up the rear in company with Levant. Little alteration took place as they went along the back stretch, but as they made the ascent of Rose Hill, Kisber took a more forward position and began to close with the leaders. All Heart at the same time being joined by Hellenist, Coltness, Julius Cæsar, and Petrarch, going on in the order named, the last pair still being Levant and Wild Tommy. As they came in sight from behind the hill Kisber had taken a dead lead of Hellenist, these being followed by Coltness, All Heart, Skylark, and Julius Cæsar, Petrarch being next, with the Duke of Hamilton's colt still in the rear. On passing the Rifle Butts Hellenist drew up to the favourite, and the leading pair came on with a two length lead of Skylark, who was a similar distance in advance of Coltness, Julius Cæsar, All Heart, Petrarch, with Wild Tommy next, while Levant, who was now beaten, dropped away several lengths in the rear of everything. Passing the Red House Skylark on the outside drew up, and with Coltness began to close with the leading pair, the lot drawing well together as they made the final bend for home. Here, however, Hellenist was in trouble, and Coltness also compounding, Wild Tommy took a place alongside Kisber, Skylark, and Petrarch, with Julius Cæsar going on next to the distance. Here Kisber, who had been pulling Osborne out of the saddle, suddenly collapsed, and Petrarch came out followed by Wild Tommy and Skylark. The latter was done with at the commencement of the Stand, and although Wild Tommy drew up to Petrarch's neck in the last hundred yards, the Two Thousand Guineas winner held his own to the end, and won amidst the greatest excitement by a neck; Julius Cæsar was third, beaten fully half a dozen lengths from Wild Tommy; Kisber was fourth; Skylark fifth; Coltness sixth; Hellenist seventh; All Heart next; and Levant last. Time by Benson's chronograph three minutes nineteen seconds and a half.

The selections of the English sporting papers the week before the race were:—

Sportsman—(Vigilant—Kisber; *Bell's Life* (Ilex)—Kisber; *Sporting Gazette*—(Censor)—Kisber; *Era*—(Touchstone) Julius Cæsar or Coltness; *Field*—Petrarch; *Land and Water*—(Prospero)—Kisber; *Sunday Times*—(Vaticinator) Kisber; *Sporting Life*—(Augur)—Kisber.

It is stated that a week or two previous to the race Kisber had ruptured a small blood vessel in the head, but he appeared to be all right again and did good work up to the day before the race was run.

THE PROPOSED AMENDED COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has occurred to me that something I said yesterday at the meeting of the Legislative Council, as to merchants being pressed, might be misunderstood. I was referring, when I made these remarks, to conversations which had occurred between Mr. Bythell, one of the ablest opponents of the Cotton Frauds Act, and myself. He urged on behalf of himself and others that the Act was objectionable and opposed to all trade, principles on grounds of general policy. He further objected to the cotton trade, or any other trade, being hampered by the imposition of fees or taxes however light; and he particularly objected to the exaction of such fees at a time when trade was depressed, and the margin for profits very small. I did not enlarge on the general objections entertained by many merchants to interference of any sort with the ordinary course of trade, as these of course are known to all interested in the matter; and the mercantile representatives will have an opportunity of making their views known in Council when the Cotton Frauds Act is being discussed in Bombay.—Yours, &c.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT.

Poona, 5th October.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We observe in this morning's *Gazette* a paragraph headed, "A wonderful story of the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank," purporting to be a summary of proceedings in a suit before Sir Charles Sargent. None of your reporters were present, and this paragraph appears to have been maliciously penned by some one desirous to injure Mr. Stead and to prejudice the case now pending.

In this paragraph the following appears:—"It was stated, though we cannot say with what truth, that before the filing of this suit, Mr. Stead, the agent of the official liquidators of the Bank, went to Surat and remained there for more than a week with a view to induce the plaintiff to say that the shares belonged to Meer Goolam Baba, and that he (plaintiff) was a mere nominee or trustee, and he Mr. Stead also threatened several persons, who were men of no means, and got them to make affidavits stating that the shares standing in their names really belonged to the first defendant."

No such statement was made in Court, and the fact is that Mr. Stead went to Surat for the purpose of collecting without litigation, if possible, the amounts due for calls by certain contributories of the Bank, about twenty in number, residing in Surat, and not with a view to induce the plaintiff to say that the shares belonged to Meer Goolam Baba, and that he was a mere nominee or trustee; neither did Mr. Stead threaten any one at Surat or get any one to make an affidavit or declaration that the shares standing in their names really belonged to the defendant.

As the suit is now before the Court we will not comment on other parts of the paragraph in question, to which we take exception, but we have to say that if the libellous statement before mentioned be not contradicted in your next issue, we shall be compelled to take proceedings without further notice.—Yours, &c.

LYNCH AND TOBIN.

Bombay, 7th October.

*** Messrs. Lynch and Tobin's request is fair enough. As the rumours which we guardedly alluded to were not directly spoken of in Court we have not the least objection to withdraw all reference in the report which Messrs. Lynch and Tobin consider injurious to the character of their client, and we hereby do so. Messrs. Lynch and Tobin tell us, "None of your reporters were (*sic.*) present, and this paragraph appears to have been maliciously penned by some one desirous to injure Mr. Stead and to prejudge the case now pending." It appears to us that this statement, which is not a whit more guardedly expressed than the remarks our reporter made regarding the object of Mr. Stead's visit to Surat, is equally libellous with the paragraph which Messrs. Lynch and Tobin now give us back on the tip of their sword, and we think it would be only fair to send them a lawyer's letter asking them to retract the slander which they have cast on our character by imputing improper motives to our reporter, who certainly was actuated by no motive other than a desire to give the public, to the best of his ability, an interesting account of another of those interesting suits which are brought from time to time by that peculiar institution the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank. Lawyer's letters are, however, easy to write, and as we have none of that anxiety about the construction the public may put upon our motives which the client of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin appears to possess, we shall magnanimously permit these solicitors to escape this time with a reprimand; but they mustn't do it again.—ED. *B. G.*

DR. DA CUNHA'S DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your issue of the 29th ultimo has been sent to me by a friend, containing an anonymous correspondence, concocted during my absence from Bombay, which from beginning to end is but an embroglio of malicious insinuations, imaginary complaints, and cowardly attacks against my reputation as an author. Will this individual come forward to arrange better his *rechauffée* and substantiate his charges, signing his letter with his name, if he bears one?

In the meanwhile let us see *seriatim* what is his *cheval de-bataille*. He repeats the complaint of Fr. Hauser, which has already been crumbled to atoms, without any other purpose than that of the pleasure it affords him to bite others in the dark.

The second insinuation appears to amount to this—that my work on the "History of the Tooth relic of Ceylon with a preliminary essay on the life and system of Gautama Buddah" has been taken "from the Mahratta version," says the correspondent, "of the incarnation." What is the meaning of this? He then insinuates that I am indebted for this work to a Brahmin priest "who had minutely studied the history of this famous tooth." Who is this "Brahmin priest"? All these stories are quite new to me, and unless your correspondent puts in a more decent appearance in future, and especify the charge, he will deserve no reply from me.

My work on the tooth-relic has already met with a very favourable reception from the public, the press has spoken in most eulogistic terms of its merit, and many eminent persons, possessed of great critical power, have expressed their approbation of it. One illiterate correspondent, without a name or a number of them, whose absolute lack of sense is made up by a large stock of malice, cannot stand against this.

That work was published more than a year ago; and where were then these calumniators, who now, taking advantage of my absence from Bombay, believe they can impress the public against me for the time being by penning these cowardly and insidious letters.

The correspondent has one insinuation more still to add to others. He writes:—"He coveted the reputation of being recognized both by the Government and the public as a third 'savan' in succession to the late Drs. Wilson and Bhau Dajee." *Risum teneatis amici!* My studies, *clinique* and authorship, as many other authorships in the world, covet nothing. Everyone of us does his duty, in the sphere where he is placed, to the best of his abilities, striving to do the greatest amount of good to mankind.

In conclusion, I beg to repeat here the words I have already used in my reply to another correspondent in the *Times of India*. All loyal critics and censors will always find me in the field ready to enter into debate with them. The foolish scribblers and stupid back-biters will meet with nothing but perpetual contempt, and, when necessary, condign punishment.—Yours, &c.

J. GERSON DA CUNHA.

Goa, Baga, 3rd Oct.

*** Dr. Da Cunha may be a very learned gentleman, but he is also a very injudicious one. Why, instead of making all this fuss and bother, does he not at once answer the charges which have been brought against him? He ought to be perfectly able to do so, but he seems to prefer using a copious supply of violent adjectives to being curt and straightforward with his accusers. Did he or did he not plagiarise in his two books one about Buddah's Tooth, and the other about Chaul and Bassein? That is the question, and Dr. Da Cunha owes it to his own reputation to answer it honestly—ED. *B. G.*

ENGLISH POLICY REGARDING TURKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the leader in your issue of the 5th instant, relative to the Eastern Question, has it not been declared by the present Ministry under pressure, that the presence of the British fleet in Besika Bay was *not* for the protection of Turkey but for that of our own subjects in Turkey should there be a religious rising? The Ministry cannot in the face of this go back to the first idea that it was a menace to Russia. Half of England must be longing for Russia to occupy Bulgaria to prevent a recurrence of Turkish misdeeds, and there cannot be a moment's doubt that the majority of Englishmen, who have any feelings, are quite prepared for the Turks being driven out of Europe. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet means the same thing—though, of course, all with one or several autonomies to replace the Turkish Rule.

We clearly forfeited all we gained by the Crimean War when we allowed Russia to place a fleet in the Black Sea, and it would be a "blunder" indeed to plunge into war for Turkey again. On reading of the atrocities many an Englishman has prayed that Russia might come down towards Constantinople—good policy or bad policy for England it matters not—for it was hopeless to expect England, trammelled by Manchester ideas, to do anything for the Christians beyond arbitration or talk. It is time Turkey were restricted to Asia, and in this I am sure many others will agree with.

A ENGLISHMAN.

P. S.—As to the mixed congress of Moslems and Christians at Constantinople, that may be placed in the same lists with all previous Turkish reforms.

October 6.

SPECTRES OF THE DEPRECIATED RUPEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been lately much exercised, but, thank Heaven, the worse is now past. But it has left its effects in a weakened head encouraging dreams and fits of abstraction. These fits are sometimes pleasant, but often the opposite, especially when the thermometer is 100°. For some time a gigantic depreciated rupee has been constantly in the act of crushing my impoverished family. I can hardly continue writing when the agonized countenances of my wife and little ones—pardon! my feelings almost overcame him, though I ought to have got callous with the vision always before my eyes. After the manner of dreams that depreciated rupee will go throwing out arms and legs and then a head. First it looks like—no matter who. It last represented poor Weld. His hands are tearing his hair; he is struggling to hold in his tears; now he laughs, now he is stamping with rage, and there's my miserable family underneath. To the rescue!—two blood-thirsty villains with gigantic turbans and dark faces are thrusting pieces of paper in his face. He appeals; he turns out his pockets. "Out you blackguards!" By Jove! it's only your correspondent's karkoons.

The dream is past; but oh! its effects remain with the thermometer 100°; with his sickly little ones, and his haggard though happy wife, your correspondent will dream for months of the

DEPRECIATED EUROPEAN.

TANNA JAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Church Gate contemporary, in his local columns of the 2nd instant, informs his readers that "Mr. S. S. Smith has been appointed Superintendent of the Tanna Jail, and took charge of his appointment last week."

Now, surely the quaint gentleman, who wields the pen of the establishment in close proximity to the poor old time-worn Cathedral clock (who's bodily infirmities he so graphically and sympathisingly describes in his paper of the 4th), ought to know that this is not a piece of *news*, inasmuch as the gentleman referred to was appointed Superintendent and has held that post since 1874? Last year, while travelling about in the vicinity of Bombay, I paid several visits to Tanna and the old jail. Mr. Smith was then in charge of it and always received me with great courtesy, showing me about the various wards and giving me every information I desired. Seeing him "gazetted" over again to an appointment he has held so long, prompts me to say a few words in his behalf, and for which, I hope, you will give me a quiet corner in your widely circulated journal, in justice to the merits of a good and deserving old servant of the State.

I have much pleasure in bearing personal testimony to the zeal and assiduity displayed by Mr. Smith in the discharge of his onerous duties, *then* rendered doubly so; for at the time I refer to, the jail was being rebuilt, with hundreds of prisoners working both inside, outside, and on top of the prison walls; and I could not but admire the excellent discipline maintained throughout the length and breadth of this extensive establishment. The arrangements inside seemed to me all that was desirable as regards cleanliness, ventilation, and sanitation, &c.; in fact I thought a paternal Government was bestowing more care and comforts on these wretched criminals than it would on its own poor—the *Poor Whites* forsooth! for here they were fed, clothed and housed in a far superior manner to what the majority of them were used to in their own homes or villages. One thing, however, occurred to me then, and it is now forcibly brought to my recollection, that there did not appear to be sufficient controlling power. The few native warders, in an almost open jail like the one at Tanna, I should think offers great facilities for the exercise of the vastly superior strength of the prisoners, if organized into united rebellion, against authority, so manifestly weak. In a jail where the prisoners are isolated, and violence can thus be curbed and put down at once, such a state of management might be tolerated, although even then there could not be much maintenance of discipline; but in the one under notice, the fearful odds to contend against, does not seem to have struck the Inspector-General of that Presidency, who alone is responsible for these arrangements.

It would appear too that the "jailorship" has also been abolished, and I suppose the additional work heaped on to the broad shoulders of the Superintendent. The great responsibility and risk thus incurred, in reducing the establishment of one of the most important criminal jails in India—filled as it is with hundreds of the most horrible criminals and desperate characters, with only one unassisted European to superintend the whole—is so self-apparent that it need not be pointed out; it can only be characterized as another instance of the miserable parsimony now in vogue in British India!

It is hoped the "Jail Conference" now assembled at Calcutta will take the matter into their most serious consideration, and liberally provide suitable and adequate jail establishments, for the maintenance of discipline and due protection of life, as it is generally in enforcing prison rules and discipline with a strength unequal to cope with obstinacy and villainy, that so many murderous attacks are made upon the unfortunate jail officials, and valuable lives very frequently laid on the altar of a so-called but false economy.

I fear I have already intruded too much on both your valuable space and time, and will therefore reserve further remarks for a future occasion.—Yours, &c.

Oomrawuttee, 6th Oct. TRAVELLER.

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your paper to bring to notice of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, house No. 55, situated in Middle Colaba, which has been in a very dangerous and uninhabitable condition for a considerable period, and requires to be pulled down immediately, as overhauling and patching up is out of the question.

I am told that the landlord was served with notices by the Municipality on several occasions respecting his house being in a dangerous condition; what he has done with them is only known to the municipal authorities and himself.

There are also a few wretched and suspicious looking houses in Lower Colaba that require looking to carefully before they cause damage to life and property.

C. C.

Oct. 7.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

TANNAH, 7TH OCT.

IN starting a conversation with a stranger, it is usual to commence with the weather, and as this is the first time I do myself the honour of being your "own correspondent," I must adopt that conventional mode of introducing myself to your readers. Tannah has the reputation of being a very hot place, but indeed I do not think that, on the whole, there is much difference between its temperature and that of Bombay. It has unfortunately the disadvantage of being surrounded by hills, and a stranger, coming here for the first time and alighting in the Travellers' Bungalow, which is situated in a most execrable spot, would probably form a very unfavourable opinion as to the climate; but if the experience of a day were allowed to extend, say to a month, I am sure that with all its drawbacks, Tannah would not be found such a very hot place after all. It all depends upon which side of Tannah you live in: that, towards the "camp," as it is called, is certainly the hottest and I should think the unhealthiest, as the westerly breezes blow through the native town before it reaches the *elite* who live that side. I use this word advisedly, for all the swells in Tannah, all its attractions and amusements, together with the "pink of fashion and the mould of form," are centred and congregate there. Tannah also boasts of a Gymkhana Club and its sports would do honour to the original founders of that institution (whoever they were) and put to shame everything of the kind in Bombay or elsewhere. I need not describe them to you, for the brilliant programme, which I enclose, will give you a better idea than I can of the splendid sports we are to have to-morrow under the auspices of that august institution.

That case of the pleader's against the Civil Surgeon of Tannah has, after a protracted and lingering career in the Deputy Collector's Court, been shelved, I am told, until the decision of the Civil Court in the same case is given. What legal connection the one has with the other I am unable to see, but I suppose the magistrate thinks that as the question of "right of property" is involved in the matter, the decision of the Civil Court, first given, would better enable him to judge whether or not the complainants were trespassing to the Doctor's premises when he put them out, but be that as it may, it is most disagreeable to any

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

At ten minutes past 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the residents of Calcutta were startled by a tremendous explosion on board the torpedo boat lying in the River Hughli, at the Police Ghat, resulting in several deaths, and serious injuries to many persons. The explosion was a most frightful one, and for the time the wildest and most extravagant ideas as to the cause of the dreadful noise were entertained. It was evident, in the course of a few minutes, that an explosion of some kind or another had taken place on the river, and by a quarter after two there was an immense crowd collected at the above-mentioned ghat from the neighbouring offices and houses. From particulars ascertained on the spot, and confirmed on subsequent investigation, we are in a position to place the following facts connected with the lamentable occurrence before our readers. During the past few days several attempts had been made to blow up the wreck of the ship British Viceroy, which our readers will recollect had sunk off the Police Ghat about twelve months ago. A torpedo boat, in charge of Sergeant Harrison, of the Royal Engineers, had been stationed near the wreck, and as far as we have been able to ascertain, preparations were being made on board to blow up the wreck again this morning. There were something like 2,000lbs. of gun-powder on board this boat, the greater portion of which was, however, in the hold. Sergeant Harrison who, as above stated, was in charge, ordered an iron cask, believed to contain about 200lbs., to be brought on deck at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and in the afternoon he was, according to the statements of Mr. W. S. Lockhart, Deputy Harbourmaster, who was on board about ten minutes before the catastrophe took place, employed in plugging the cask with a wooden plug. It is said that there was a fusee in the centre of the plug. Mr. Harrison called out to Mr. Lockhart, after he had left the boat, and said to him that the powder in the cask that did not go off on Monday last (when an experiment was made) was not in any way damaged. Mr. Lockhart does not seem to have paid much attention to the torpedo boat after this conversation, and the next thing that occurred was the frightful explosion, which has caused considerable loss of life and other damage. When the explosion took place, there were, excluding Sergeant Harrison, their own men on board the torpedo boat, two of the crew being absent. Eight of these were blown away—at any rate, they are missing, and only portions of bodies can be found; the rest are unaccounted injured, and it is believed that not more than one or two survive. Sergeant Harrison himself must have been blown to atoms, for not the slightest trace of him can be found, and we have it on the statement of some of the wounded men, that he was standing immediately alongside of the canister of gunpower which exploded. All the crew who did not die immediately are now in a dangerous condition, having been removed by the police authorities to the nearest hospitals. The body of a man, named Jinat Ali, was found in the jolly boat which was lying alongside of the torpedo boat, and strange to say, was found whole and entire, although life was extinct. A head, bones, and various portions of the body of the missing men were found in different places near the river bank. A piece of copper of considerable weight was thrown up from the torpedo boat, and falling through the roof of the Port Commissioners' Sloop Cavery, struck a man, named Jaffar Ali, on the hand, completely smashing the bones above the wrist. Several natives, the crew of adjacent cargo boats, were also injured, and a palki bearer, standing alongside of his palki near the Small Cause Court, was severely wounded in the leg, causing a fracture of the bones. On the banks of the river several houses are seriously injured, among them the premises of Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton, Government Solicitors, of Messrs. Abbuaty and Co; and of Messrs. Black and Murray. At Messrs Moran and Co's premises a native employé was struck with a piece of iron, and the Metcalfe Hall building has also sustained much injury. Portions of the bodies of several men were strewed in the garden of the Metcalfe Hall, but the remains are in such a mutilated state that their identification is almost a hopeless task. An inquest will be held on the body of the man who was found dead in the jolly boat, when it is expected something will be ascertained as to the cause of the explosion. At the present moment everything seems to be clouded in mystery, and the indefatigable efforts made by the Deputy Commissioner of Police Mr. Charles, assisted by Superintendents Robertson and Reid, have not yet served to explain what has occurred. In addition to those whom we have already mentioned, three or four others have also been found to have been injured but not dangerously. Further particulars will duly appear.—*Englishman*, October 6.

THE ATROCITIES IN BULGARIA.

Mr. GLADSTONE AT GREENWICH.

(Times, Sept. 11.)

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Gladstone's speech at Greenwich.

Have you read the detestable proceedings that are recounted in the journals of the last few days? You may say we have not got the authority of the Government about them. I wish to Heaven we had. We have an officer of high rank and great distinction in the Turkish camp—General Kempball. I am truly sorry we have no report yet from him, any more than we have from Mr. Baring. But you will see that, generally, what is done may be described as an attempt to treat Servia as another Bulgaria. You will see that illumination attends the march of the Turkish army, and that illumination is the flame that arises from the burning of every village, so that the few whom the sword and torture shall spare may, if possible, perish by starvation. I would not dwell longer on this painful subject, but this I say—that if it be true that the same horrors which are so described in the newspapers of the last few days are now proceeding in Servia they ought to be stopped. (Cheers.) They ought to be stopped; and those who do not stop them, if they have the power, will be responsible for them. (Hear, hear.) This is a matter, gentlemen, in which time is of the utmost importance. You know not on what day events of the most vital character and consequence may occur in Servia. Whatever happens, you must not be put off with excuses and prating declarations. Whatever we ask of our authorities, one thing we must ask above all—that they be prompt; and another thing that they be irrelligible. It is the duty of Europe and of the Powers of Europe to stop what we now denounce. It is not your duty to remonstrate against that. When that great warehouse was burnt down near London-bridge a few years ago, and the Thames was almost in flames with the floating casks, did you remonstrate with the conflagration? No; you might just as well have remonstrated with those flames as remonstrate with the Turkish Government with reference to those things which are now going on (loud cheers); and the Government ought to know and will, I hope, very soon know, whether they are or not. Then my affirmation is that, without reference to this or that movement of diplomacy, honour be to the Power, whatsoever its name, that first steps in to stop them. (Cheers.) I do not say that they are to be imagined to occur when they do not. I do not say that there is to be anything but a full conviction and a perfect knowledge of the facts; but if the facts be so, that, in my opinion, is the conclusion to be drawn. My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, what are the measures that we ought to take in order to prevent the recurrence of these atrocities? In my opinion, they ought to be the mildest of which the case admits, but they ought to be effectual measures (hear, hear); and if I were, unfortunately, compelled to judge between that which is mild and that which is effectual; if I found that I had the power of judging, which I have not—I speak simply as an individual to my constituents and fellow-citizens and fellow-men—if I had the power of judging and deciding—if I found that that which was mild would not be effectual, and that which was effectual could not be mild, my choice would not be long in making. I must take the effectual, and I must put aside the mind. (Cheers.) Nevertheless, I do not despair of measures which I call mild, and which may, I trust, be effectual. You have read, perhaps—at any rate you have heard of—the letter in *The Times* to-day of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, whom I my with truth call my distinguished and venerated friend. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who was himself among all English statesmen the most jealous of the power of Russia, holds and contends that these States in which Turkey has been perpetrating such unheard-of outrages must be protected, not by the idle farce of a renewal of promises, not by the sorry jest of issuing more firmans, but by positive measures of a nature which will take it out of the power of Turkey again to redden and blacken the annals of mankind by similar recitals. (Cheers.) Lord Stratford de Redcliffe leans—as I gather from his letter—to the appointment of a foreign commission, representing the Powers of Europe, and appointed to exercise a conclusive control over all Turkish operations and proceedings in those Provinces. ("No, no.") Well, my respect for Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's authority is such that I am ready to say that, if such a measure would be adopted as we did adopt in Syria when Lord Dufferin was sent there, I should be very glad to see that. At the same time, I am very doubtful whether we should by such a measure be conferring any favour on the Turks. I think their position would be a very awkward one. I think the position of the authorities in this borough or in London would be very awkward if they could not take any measure for the government of the metropolis without the assent of a foreign commission. We should not like that at all. (Laughter and "Hear.") I know that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has always looked to that measure without repudiating others, and that it is a very great question whether the simplest course is not that which I have presumed—for it is presumption on my part—to recommend, that all Turkish authorities should walk out of the place. (Cheers) That is what they have done in Roumania. Four millions of people there are as completely emancipated from the practical control of the Turkish Government as you and I are. It is true the Sultan is their suzerain—it is true that they pay him, I think, £ 80,000 a year for discharging the duties. That is a great deal too small a matter to ask you to come to Blackheath to meddle with; and I am in favour of retaining that suzerainty if we can, because I am afraid the harmony of the Courts and powers of Europe would be too severely strained were there a quantity of plunder going and it came to a question of the distribution of spoils. (Laughter and cheers.) If any one asked me how I would distribute the spoils, my answer would be—I would not distribute them at all. These Provinces were not destined to be the property of Russia, or of Austria, or of England; they were destined for the inhabitants of these Provinces. (Cheers.) They are not, as you have been unwisely and untruly told, savages. On the contrary, they are a well-conducted and industrious people, and they are a people who know how to manage their own concerns—at any rate, very decently and tolerably, if only they had the opportunity. I say, therefore, let our measures be as mild as they may, but let them be effectual measures. (Hear, hear.) If it can be done by a foreign commission taking the government of these Provinces virtually in to their own hands, let it be so done. I myself lean to the simpler method of saying to the Turk—which I believe to be very good terms for him—"You shall receive a reasonable tribute, you shall retain your titular sovereignty, your Empire shall not be invaded; but never again, while the years roll their course, so far as it is in our power to determine, never again shall the hand of violence be raised by you, never again shall the lodgates of lust be opened by you, never again shall the dire refinements of cruelty he devised by you for the sake of making mankind miserable in Bulgaria." (Cheers.) Thus far I have endeavoured to convey to your minds that what we have got before us is sufficiently proved, and that that sufficient proof entails on us, as an absolute, an indispensable, and speedy duty, the business of effectual prevention; and I take this opportunity of saying Do not suppose that your duties in this matter have ended when this vast assembly has broken up. On the contrary, they have only begun; it is now the resolutions of England are being shaped; it is now that they are finding their way within the walls of the council-room; and it is from that source that they must go forth to be heard in the deliberations of Europe. You have got before you an arduous work. It must be part and parcel of your daily care; you must ask yourselves again and again what you can do; and I rejoice to think there is much you can do for the purpose of serving the interest of humanity and justice (Cheers.) I come now to the question—if there is to be this effectual prevention, and if it can only be had either by putting a double bridle on the acts of Turkey in Bulgaria or, as I think better, by requiring that the exercise of that authority should cease,—by whom is this to be done? It must be done, it can only be done with safety, by the united action of the Powers of Europe. Your power is great, but what is above all things essential is that the mind and heart of Europe in this matter should be one. I need now only speak of the six we call great Powers—Russia, Germany, Austria, France, England, and Italy. The union of all is not only important, but almost indispensable for entire success and satisfaction; yet three are two of these great Powers with which I am so sure, such that they stand forth far before the rest in authority, and in the means of effectively applying that authority, as well as in responsibility upon this great question, and those two Powers are England and Russia. (Cheers.) I wish, above all things, to be plain and honest with you. It may be in the power of any of those six important States to mar and to frustrate the wise settlement of this question; and undoubtedly it is in the power either of England or of Russia to make a good settlement impossible; and, moreover, if they have so bad an inclination in them, it is in their power to make a good settlement impossible, and to do that with impunity. If we were wicked enough to prevent it, nobody could punish us for our wickedness. The Almighty, who has said, "Vengeance is mine," will take His own time for settling the account. The same is the case with Russian—if Russia entertains the diabodical schemes, or even the selfish schemes, which many people see so fond of imputing to her; and I am not such a dreamer as to suppose that Russia more than other countries is exempt from self-ish ambition; she has also within her the pulse of humanity, and for my part I believe it is the pulse of humanity that is now throbbing almost ungovernably in her people. And a good settlement of this question depends, not upon a mere hollow truce between England and Russia, but upon their concord and their hearty and cordial co-operation. Their power is immense. The power of Russia, by land of acting upon these countries as against Turkey is perfectly resistless. The power of England by sea is scarcely less important at this moment; for I ask what would be the conduct of the Turkish army if the British Admiral now in Besika Bay were to inform the Government that unless instantinople that from that hour, until atonement had been made, until punishment had descended, until justice had been vindicated, not a man nor a ship nor a boat should cross the waters of the Bosphorus, or the cloudy Euxine, or the bright Ægean to carry aid to the Turkish troops (loud cheers)—those armies of Asiatic hordes that are now desolating Servia and are endeavouring to reproduce the horrible pictures they have left behind in Bulgaria? To stop the passage of these waters at once cuts off the vital source of what is called Turkish power. Such is the power of those two States. I rejoice to think that the people of this country have lifted themselves up to a level far higher than that of ancient recollection of blood and strife. Why, gentlemen, we fought with Russia in 1854 and a gallant defence she made though she was beaten; why should we not respect her as a foe? Why should we not act with her for good? Why should we not reserve suspicion and resentment for the time when they are justified by some acts of hers, and not merely by old and invidious recollections? Why, think of the case of our great neighbour across the Channel—the case of France—not 100 years have elapsed—just 90 years—since one of the most enlightened British statesmen—I mean Mr. Charles James Fox—was sufficiently under the influence of traditional prejudices to describe France in the House of Commons as "our natural enemy," and for 30 years after that time, for the greater part of that, 30 years we were locked in deadly conflict with France. But what is the case now? The whole of those ancient animosities have died away, and the very recollection of them is so pale in our minds that I have no doubt I raise in you a sentiment of surprise when I refer to that declaration of Mr. Fox. We look back upon France with respect for her great military powers, and we say if she fought so well against us, she will fight equally well with us, and I for one, for the purposes of justice, am ready as an individual to give the right hand of friendship to Russia, when her objects are just and righteous; to say, in the name of God "Go on and prosper." I believe that is pretty nearly the state of the case, so far as I am able to describe it. I am convinced that the main pillar is the concord of England and Russia; but that concord itself would be worthless, unless it were to address itself decisively and immediately to the solution of the necessary parts of this problem. Allow me to say I have quite enough faith in this country to know that when the nation has a good purpose at heart, the actual leadership or some leaders will be found to lead to the result desired being accomplished. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, I have refrained, and I have advisedly refrained, from bringing before you those details which in rank abundance have been published of the misdeeds that we feebly attempt to describe. I hope you will understand that it was simply from a desire not to shock the natural feelings, both of women and men, by recitals which are scarcely fitted to pass from the mouth of a human being, much less to enter into his heart to accomplish. How we shall all rejoice if, for the painful, doubtful, and often harrowing considerations of the past few months, we are permitted by the mercy of Almighty God to see many of those things which right and might shall give their hands and march together to the achievement of a great and just and holy work, not forgetting prudence, for prudence never can be forgotten without offence against justice—not forgetting prudence, but applying that prudence to the effectual attainment of the end in view. Never, so far as I am able to form any feeble judgment, never have I known a great object, so pressing in its urgency, upon which the Powers of Europe and the peoples of Europe were so cordially united as they are upon this. Of those six States there is not one from which we have to anticipate anything but cordial and sincere concurrence. At the end of the Crimean War, when it was a question of giving constitutional freedom and popular government to the Danubian Principalities, jealousies from Austria resisted that measure; but that is no longer so, for Austria herself is rejoicing in the youthful but vigorous exercise of constitutional liberty, and has taken her rank definitively among the body of free peoples. (Cheers.) I know there is one difficulty—there is a jealousy of race between the Magyars of Hungary and the large majority of the Sclavonian population, among whom they live; but it would be impossible to suppose—and it would be intolerable indeed to allow—that these local jealousies, entirely internal in their character, could be permitted to dictate the essential law of the social and political existence of peoples beyond their borders. From Austria, therefore, I have seen with delight that, overcoming these jealousies, she has set herself during the whole of this year—and I doubt not that she will so continue—to co-operate and to co-operate with great power and efficacy—for her action is of very great importance—for the common purpose. There is Germany—the head of the Teutonic race—with whom we rejoice to claim near kindred, and no one will persuade me that Germany will sully the great honours she has won, or endanger her moral power in Europe, by endeavouring by any attempt to turn to a base and low purpose the noble sentiment which is now thrilling throughout Christendom and throughout the civilized world. (Cheers.) There is France, that great country which has done so much for civilization, which has made so many great gifts to mankind, and which now, after her long and fluctuating agitation upon the stormy sea of politics, appears at length, and I rejoice to see it, to be feeling her way towards solid freedom (cheers), and the possession of such institutions as hitherto have been almost the only gem that she had not already planted in her crown. (Hear, hear.) There is Italy. Ladies and gentlemen, I would presume almost myself to answer for Italy. (Hear, hear.) This is not the first time in the course of my life that I have had to meddle with a matter of this kind. (Hear, hear.) Six and twenty years ago I endeavoured to stir you up with respect to the abuses of government in Italy; but let me render this justice to defunct dynasties, that it would be a cruel sin and shame to compare for one moment or in any one respect that government of the Bourbon dynasty in Naples with the atrocious system that has been desolating Bulgaria. (Cheers.) In Italy you see, aye, in its capital, in its great historic City of Rome the people have taken your and our method of expressing their own opinions; and from the very first outbreak of these difficulties in the East, the sympathies of Italy have been given to the oppressed. You have, indeed, before you, as I have already said, an arduous task, but for the performance of that arduous work we have every encouragement. It is beyond our single power, but within our united power. Without union we cannot stand, but with union we may, under God, attain the end. Go forward, then, gentlemen, with British pluck and resolution—go forward, you have much to do. You have error and neglect to repair, but you have a great purpose to accomplish, which, if you shall happily achieve, you will once again add to the glories of your forefathers, and make a solid contribution to the happiness of mankind. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone spoke exactly one hour.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR COAL saves 200 Maunds Coal per lakh.
BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR WOOD with PATENT DAMPER saves 2 000 cubic feet wood per lakh.
BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, the most Economical Instrument out for Well Sinking and Cleaning.
BULL'S PATENT FIXED CLAY CUTTERS, take well through the hardest clay.
BULL'S PATENT PERMANENT WAY, Simple Economical and Strong.
BULL'S PATENT BRICK BARRELS for underground drains, cost less than half as much as drain pipes. Apply Agency BULL'S PATENTS, Sahibgange via Sickreegully.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.
Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }
FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.
Head Master—Mr A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Miss Smeaton, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secre-
D. MACPHERSON, } taries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.
Bombay, January, 1874.

S. EDELSTEIN,
PRACTICAL BOOT MAKER,
BEGS to NOTIFY that having received a SPLENDID LOT of ALL KINDS OF LEATHER from FRANCE and ENGLAND, is now in a position to execute all orders for Boots and Shoes in the shortest notice.
S. EDELSTEIN has had many years of practical experience in some of the largest establishments in Vienna, and guarantees that all orders addressed to his care will be executed to satisfaction.
Prices Moderate.
S. EDELSTEIN,
Hungarian Boot Maker.
99 Meadow Street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
A. RENAUD, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital—£1,000 000.
Reserve Fund—£80,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall bellow Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000 000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 200,000

LONDON BANKERS:
The London and County Bank.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and INTEREST allowed. FIXED DEPOSITS received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.
ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.
Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.
TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)
Special arrangements for lengthened periods.
W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.
THIS well known HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for Visitors.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class; and for Ladies and Gentlemen are spared Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.
Terms.—Moderate.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S BEER.
BOTTLED BY STONE.
Quarts per doz. Cash ...Rs. 6-8
Pints do. do. ... " 4-6

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

"STARS."
THESE now distinguish our various qualities of COGNAC. We ship a FINER and an OLDER BRANDY, than do our Trade brethren. We challenge competition. Our "*In Bond*" Prices are:—

	CASH.	CREDIT.
* One Star ...Rs.	15-4	Rs. 16-0
** Two Stars.. "	17-4	" 18-0
*** Three Stars. "	21-0	" 22-0
**** Four Stars. "	24-12	" 26-0
CURIOUS AND RARE OLD. A SPECIALITY, BOTTLED AND SHIPPED IN 1867.....	All charges included	42-12 " 45-0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS.
WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE.
In quarts Rs. 44 per dozen in Bond, add Imperial and Municipal duties Rs. 5-8; equal to Rs. 49-8 per dozen.
In pints Rs. 24 per dozen in Bond, add Imperial and Municipal duties Rs. 2-12; equal to Rs. 26-12 per dozen, or Rs. 53-8 for two dozen pints. Subject to 7½ per cent. for Cash off Bond prices.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
CLARETS.
From H. and C. Balarresque, Bourdeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	per doz. Qts.
Les Canons	" 18	"
Chateau Leoville	" 24	"
Chateau Lafitte	" 28	"

HOCKS.
From G. M. Pressmans Son, Mayence,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	per doz. Qts.
Deidesheimer	" 17	"
Geisenheimer	" 18	"
Liebfraumilch	" 22	"
Steinwein (in Glass Jugs)	" 22	"
Hockheimer	" 24	"
Rudesheimer	" 26	"
Marcobrunner	" 30	"
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36	"

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz. Qts.
Eugene Clicquot	" 40	"
	22-8	" Pts.

THEOPH ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES, at Rs. 31, 37, 43 and 50 per dozen.

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co.'s	Rs. 3-4	per doz. Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S BEER	" 5	" Qts.
Do. do.	" 3	" Pts.

TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Berlin Brewery, in cases of 2 and 4 dozens at... " 7½ "
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London " 6 " Qts.
Do. do. " 4 " Pts.

BRANDY.
OLD COGNAC (Mulier Frerès).....Rs. 22 per doz. Qts.
Frome and Rogée (superior quality) * * *.. " 30 "
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, Ramsart Row, Fort.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertisings.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day bee ming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
AUCTION SALE of Wooden Planks of empty Cases, Tin Cases Scrap Iron, Stones, etc.
On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE and Company will sell by Public Auction in the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, at Small Colaba,
One lot of wooden planks of empty cases.
One lot of tin cases.
One lot of scrap iron.
One lot of stones, etc., etc.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 9th October 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND CO.
NOTICE.
It is hereby notified that by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Action at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 28th Oct ber 1876, at 11 A. M., the right to collect the Municipal Fair Ground and Cattle Feeding Fees from Dealers and Butchers in the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House at Bandora, for 3 years from 1st January 1877 to 31st December 1879, and also at the same time as soon as the above Auction is concluded, the rights of collecting Squatters Fees, in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Boat Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Market, Esplanade Road Fish and Mutton Market and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt Shops less &c., which sit on the floor or other places not included either in Shops or Outside under the eaves of the Markets for 1877 only, i. e., from 1st January to 31st of December 1877. For particulars and conditions of these sales respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, to the Assistan Superintendent of Markets and slaughter Houses at Bandora, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets at Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
FOR SALE COMMISSION.
One self driving Pheaton, moveable box, with a young Persian horse and harness complete.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 9th October 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.
AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's plateware, rich engraved glass and crockeryware, &c., at Breach Candy.
On FRIDAY, the 13th October, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of John Wardes, Esq., the same comprises handsome set of table linen glassware, rich dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best Elkington and Mapp n's plateware such as a set of dish covers containing 3 hot-water, curry dishes, cross stands, waiter, tea set, butter pot, a set of best electro plated spoons and forks for 12 persons in case, handsome plated dessert knives and forks in Mahogany case, table and chamber candlesticks, cut glass, a fine 2 double barrelled breech loading rifle by Collisher and Terry a do. do. muzzle loading do. by E. M. Rigby, elegant seasoned black wood Fern hair polished furniture by Heeramanj & Co., such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, handsome side board, Madras pattern dining room chairs, dumb waiters, tea boys, Bentwood pattern duplex and kerosine lamps, handsome punch bowl, circular, pier, oval and square tables, with marble tops English pattern easy and drawing room chairs, half and full length mirrors, Venetian screens, couch, ottomans, a handsome 4 seated ottoman, Lady's folding chairs, monkey tables, whatnots, rich Persian and Brussels carpet, Tin kas plated 3 and 4 light hanging and hall lamps, a first rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, very handsome English four poster bedsteads, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables toilet glasses, chests of drawers, wardrobes, dressers, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispensa articles, cooking utensils, cooking stoves, Lady's side saddles &c.
Also a first class small grand piano by Broadwood and Son's, the property of J. O'Leary, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view from this evening.
AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a first-class rosewood grand square piano by Collard and Collard, plants, etc., at Byculla.
On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, etc., the property of E. C. Schrotky, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BONA FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnut-wood and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, a valuable collection of books and rare plants, etc., at No. 31, Parell (Sooparee Bagh Roa.).
On SATURDAY, the 4th November next, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, plants, etc., the property of T. E. Bashford, Esq., deceased.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.
On THURSDAY, the 26th October next, and the following days at 4 P.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Fazlbhoy Lalljee Leathes, Esquire, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Ally Mahomed bin Hajee Ahmed, the Mortgagor, the following Landed properties, viz.
Lot No. I.—Freehold:—All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold Land or Ground, lying and being with the several messuages, dwelling houses, Chawls or ranges of buildings, he editaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Fort Island Road, within the City of Bombay and in the sub-district of Mazagon, called or known by the name of Kalbadevi Road on the north side thereof, and which said piece or ground contains by admeasurement 5745 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is registered by the Collector of Foras Freehold Lands, &c., under No. 153, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No 66D, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nurson Sayebo Camatee, on or towards the west by the property of the late Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, secondly hereinafter described, on or towards the north by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Kaka, and on or towards the south by the Fakland Road aforesaid.
On Thursday the 26th October next at 5 P.M.,
Lot No. II.—Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being on the north side of Fakland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon (and adjoining a Bungalow formerly belonging to the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla) containing by admeasurement 4 31 square yards, be the same little more or less, and is bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of Parsee Dadabhoy Mistree, and now of Dhunjeebhoy Coverjee, on the west by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manekjee Sorabjee Powalla, on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Rusetbai, daughter of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and on or towards the north by the aforesaid Fakland Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gopalla Bapoo Daver and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed and his tenants.
On Friday the 27th October next at 5 P.M.,
Lot No. III.—Thirdly:—All that piece or parcel of Land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being on the south side of Fakland Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon (and adjoining a bungalow formerly belonging to the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manockjee Sorabjee Powalla) containing by admeasurement 4 31 square yards, and seven ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under No. 153, and now standing in his Rent Roll Book in the name of Raghoonath Madhowjee, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property formerly of Parsee Dadabhoy Mistree, and now of Dhunjeebhoy Coverjee, on the west by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Manekjee Sorabjee Powalla, on or towards the south by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and now of Rusetbai, daughter of the said Sorabjee Eduljee Powalla, and on or towards the north by the aforesaid Fakland Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gopalla Bapoo Daver and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed and his tenants.
On Friday the 27th October next at 5 P.M.,
Lot No. IV.—Fourthly:—All that piece or parcel of Land or Foras freehold New Salt Batty Ground, situate, lying and being on the north side of the New Foras or Cammatepoora New Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mazagon (and adjoining a Bungalow formerly belonging to Sorabjee Jamasjee Lalla and now of Bomonjee Burjorjee, containing by admeasurement 1134 square yards, and four ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Foras rent under No. 529, and now standing in his rent roll book in the name of Wittul Jamasjee, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Nowrojee Kekobadjee, on or towards the west by the property formerly of the said Sorabjee Jamasjee Lalla, and now the road and ground of Bomanjee Burjorjee, on or towards the north by a Goverment drain and then the properties of Mr. Rogers and of the said Bomanjee Burjorjees and on or towards the south by the new Foras or Cammatteepoora New Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Gopalla Bapoo Daver and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Ally Mahomed Hajee Ahmed and his tenants.
(On Saturday the 28th October next at 4 p.m.)
Lot No. V.—Fifthly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Mahim within the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the eastern of the Durga Street in Poombal Durga in Mahim, in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 32, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2, the said property containing by admeasurement 119 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahim Durga street, on or towards the west by the public passage leading to the grave yards, on or towards the north by the property of Mahomed Salimbhoy Fuckroodin, and on or towards the